A WAR CATECHISM

Questions and Answers Concerning the Great World War, Its Causes and Progress; Our Country's Part in it; Our Duties as Citizens,—by W. W. Earnest, Superintendent of Schools, Champaign, Illinois.

Price, Ten Cents a Copy, or Less in Large Quantities

Note: The following arrangement in the form of a catechism of the main facts necessary to an understanding of the war situation up to the middle of April, 1918, was made for the convenience of teachers of all grades, high school and elementary, in selecting material to present to their pupils. The compiler wishes to acknowledge indebtedness to Professor Lawrence M. Larson, Professor of History in the University of Illinois, for a critical reading and suggestions which have very much reduced the probability of material error in any statement of fact and have led to some valuable additions. First published in January for the home schools, over one hundred cities are now using it.

At the present time, April, 1918, is the United States of America engaged in war?

Yes, we have been in the greatest war ever known for one year.

When did this war begin?

About the first of August, 1914.

When did the United States enter the war?

April 6, 1917.

How many countries have been in this war?

Twenty-three; nineteen on our side and four against us.

What are the four enemy countries?

The United States has declared war against Germany and Austria-Hungary; and Bulgaria and Turkey are helping these countries.

What nineteen countries are or have been at war against the four or against some of the four?

Belgium, Serbia, France, Great Britain, Montenegro, Italy, Greece, Brazil, Japan, China, Cuba, Portugal, Liberia, Panama, San Marino, Siam, Roumania, Russia, the United States of America.

Which of these are defeated and have made peace?

Russia and Roumania.

What countries have lost all or nearly all of their territory but are continuing the fight?

Belgium, Serbia and Montenegro.

Which ones are very small in war power?

Cuba, Liberia, Panama, San Marino.

Which others have taken only small part in the fighting?

Greece, Brazil, China, Siam and Japan. How much Portugal has done, especially in Africa, we do not know. The United States has prepared greatly, helped at sea, placed an army in France now ready to fight.

On which four does the great burden of the war now seem to rest?

On Italy, France, Great Britain and the United States.

Are there any other countries not friendly toward Germany and her allies?

Yes; eight other countries have ceased friendly relations, though they have not declared war.

What are these eight countries?

Uruguay, Peru, Nicaragua, Honduras, Guatemala, Costa Rica, Haiti and Egypt.

What name may appropriately be given to this war?

The War of the Nations.

What parts of the world are neutral in this war; that is, do not take either side?

Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, Switzerland, Spain, Argentina, Chile and a few other countries of small power.

What good reason is there why the most of these should keep out of the war?

They are so situated that they would be exposed to quick defeat and destruction from one side or the other.

Between what two countries did the dispute leading to this present war arise?

Between Serbia and Austria.

What is Serbia?

A quite small country in southeastern Europe.

To what race do the Serbians belong?

To the Slavic race.

What are the four largest race divisions of the peoples of Europe?

Graeco-Latin, Celtic, Germanic and Slavic.

What region do the Greeks and Latins inhabit?

The southern and southwestern parts of Europe.

In what countries are they chiefly?

In Greece, Italy, Spain, Portugal, Roumania, the eastern part of Hungary, France and southern Belgium.

What peoples are Celtic?

The Welsh, Highland Scotch, Irish and Northwestern French.

What countries are chiefly Germanic?

England, Southern Scotland, Norway, Sweden, Denmark, Holland, part of Belgium, Germany and Austria.

What countries are chiefly Slavic?

Russia, Serbia, Bulgaria, Poland and parts of Austria-Hungary.

What is Austria-Hungary?

A large central European country north of Serbia.

What is it often called?

The dual monarchy; that is, the double monarchy.

Why is it so called?

Because it is made up of two separate parts, the Austrian empire and the kingdom of Hungary.

Are there two governments?

Yes; with their capitals at Vienna and Budapest.

How are these two governments joined?

The same man is the emperor of Austria and the king of Hungary.

Of what race are the people of Austria?

They are chiefly Germanic; but the Poles and Bohemians are Slavic.

Of what races are the peoples of Hungary?

The Croatians, the Slovaks, and some others are Slavic; the Transylvanians are Roumanians; but the ruling class, the Magyars, or Hungarians, are descended from an Asiatic race not belonging to any one of the four chief divisions named.

What languages do these people speak?

Several different ones,—German, Magyar, Croatian, Roumanian, etc.

What is Bosnia?

A province next to Serbia, which Serbia had desired but Austria-Hungary took some years ago.

Why had the Serbians thought they should have Bosnia?

Because the Bosnians are Serbs of their own race.

What does Pan-Slavism mean?

The idea that all the peoples of Slavic race should be united.

Did the Serbians want Pan-Slavism to succeed?

Yes; it is quite certain that they desired this strongly.

What brought on the particular quarrel between Austria and Serbia in 1914?

The assassination on June 28 of that year of Archduke Francis Ferdinand of Austria, with his wife.

Who was Francis Ferdinand?

He was the heir to the throne of the dual monarchy.

Where was he murdered?

In the streets of the chief city of Bosnia, where he was visiting as a sort of compliment to the people.

Who killed him?

Bosnians who were Austrian subjects of Slavic race.

What claim did Austria make?

That a society had plotted and prepared for this crime in Serbia.

How long was it before much was done concerning this matter?

It was July 23 before any definite action was taken by Austria.

What was then done?

Austria sent Serbia eleven demands, with a haughty message requiring an answer within forty-eight hours.

Was Serbia given much choice as to what should be done?

No; Austria practically gave an order as to what must be done.

What is such a "last word" between nations called?

An *ultimatum*.

What were the chief demands of the Austrian ultimatum?

That the plotters against Austria be found and punished and such activities stopped.

What privilege in the investigation was demanded?

That Austria be permitted to send agents into Serbia to conduct the investigation.

What did Serbia do?

She agreed to ten demands, promising to do all she could to find the plotters and to suppress their activities.

Which demand did she refuse?

To allow Austrian agents to come into Serbia to manage the investigation.

Why was this one demand refused?

Serbia could not claim to be an independent government, if another country controlled her courts.

What else did Serbia offer to do?

To leave the whole matter to The Hague Peace Court.

What is this Peace Court?

A court which most of the countries of the world agreed to establish to settle disputes between or among nations willing to use it.

Where was this court to be held?

At the Hague, the capital of the Netherlands.

Did Austria agree to Serbia's proposal?

No; the Austrian minister left Serbia as soon as he read Serbia's offer.

What did this mean?

That Austria meant to attack Serbia.

Could Austria conquer Serbia?

Yes, as easily as a large man could hurt a little child.

What shows that Austria was looking for an excuse to quarrel?

She had asked Italy a year before to join with her in a war on Serbia.

A small child sometimes has friends that may be called upon.

Did Serbia have any such?

Yes; especially Russia, the great Slavic nation.

What was Russia then?

A very large and apparently powerful country occupying more than half of Europe and more than one-third of Asia.

What form of government did Russia have?
A monarchy under an emperor called the Czar.
How many languages are spoken in that great country?
About one hundred, it is said.
What are some of the different peoples of the country?
Russians, Poles, Lithuanians, Finns, Lapps, Tartars, Jews, and many others.
What did Great Britain, or England, propose to Germany?
That all the disputes of Austria and Serbia be referred to a conference of Italy, France, Germany and England.
Did Germany favor this?
No.
Why was Germany asked to help?
Because she was understood to have especial influence with Austria.
What is Germany?
An empire of twenty-five states, large and small, with the province of Alsace-Lorraine, lying north of Austria and west of Russia.
Which is the great one of the German states?
Prussia, which is about as large as all the others together.
What is England?
It is the principal part of the United Kingdom of Great Britain and Ireland, northwest of the continent of Europe.
What is the British empire?
The United Kingdom as a center, together with many connected countries in different parts of the world.
What are some of the other large parts of the British empire?
Canada, India, Australia, New Zealand, South Africa, etc.
What had both Serbia and Austria begun to do before the end of July, 1914?
To mobilize their armies.
What does mobilization mean?
Gathering armies together, calling men into camps, equipping them so as to be ready to move.
When did Austria declare war on Serbia?
July 28, 1914.
When Austria was thus threatening to overwhelm Serbia, what did Serbia's great friend do?
Russia began also to mobilize.
What did Germany do?
She demanded that Russia cease mobilizing within twelve hours.
What was Germany doing at the same time?
It is believed that she was quietly mobilizing her own armies.
What was the Triple Alliance?
A league among the countries of Germany, Austria and Italy.

What agreement had they made?

That any one of them would help another, if attacked by another power.

Had these countries always been friendly?

No; many years ago Austria had warred with Italy and only fifty years ago Germany had conquered Austria in war.

Why, then, were they leagued together?

For fear of need of defense from other nations, especially France and Russia.

What was the Dual Alliance?

A league formed later between Russia and France.

What is France?

A large republic lying west of Germany and Italy, across the English Channel, south of England.

Did Russia cease mobilizing on Germany's demand?

No; both Russia and France continued to mobilize their armies.

Did England have an alliance like those of the countries named in the Triple and the Dual Alliances?

No, not a close alliance of the same kind; though she had a quite friendly understanding with Russia and France, known as the Triple Entente.

Why did she not seek such a close defensive alliance?

She was not in so much fear of her neighbors.

Which of the two great nations were the least friendly?

Germany and France.

Why?

Chiefly because Germany had defeated France in a war in 1871.

What did Germany do to France then?

She took from France valuable land and much money.

What land?

The provinces of Alsace and Lorraine lying west of the Rhine. These were held subject to the new German Empire then formed but not made a member of the federation.

How much money?

Over a billion dollars, then considered a very great sum.

What had been expected ever since?

That France would some day seek revenge and the recovery of her provinces.

What had Germany done ever since?

She had kept up a very large army.

How was this army made ready?

By training in arms all young men for from one to three years.

What did this compel other countries to do?

To keep up very large armies also.

Which countries especially kept large armies?

France, Russia, Austria and Italy.

How was Germany's army regarded?

As the best and strongest of all.

How were these armies equipped?

With great stores of guns, ammunition, clothing, food, tents, wagons, trucks,—everything with which to live and fight.

What other provisions for war were made?

Many army camps were built, very strong forts were placed along the boundaries and great navies were constructed.

Was this expensive?

Very expensive. All of these things had to be paid for, they were used up without bringing anything in return, and the soldiers were idle, not producing anything on farms, in factories, etc., as they might have done.

What are some examples of this expense?

The largest guns cost more than $100,000 each, a dreadnought costs $15,000,000. It costs $1000 to fire a large gun once.

Is the war itself still more expensive than the preparation?

Yes; it would be hard to estimate how many times as expensive in waste of every kind. Certainly not less than ten times.

Why, as they said, were Germany and the other great countries keeping these great armies?

They said it was their purpose to keep the peace by making others hesitate to attack them.

If all the men in your neighborhood carried loaded revolvers and rifles every day would that be the best way to keep the peace?

Every one can see that it would not be.

Was it different with the nations of Europe?

No; their great preparation has only made the great war more terrible. Peace can not be kept by general preparation to fight.

Was there a better way to keep the peace?

Yes; it could have been done by all agreeing not to arm.

How then could disputes be settled?

By referring them to a court like that of the Hague to decide what is right.

Why have not all countries agreed to do something of this kind?

Because, it seems, some of them have determined to have their own way, whether others think it right or not.

Which country seems to have been most determined to have its own way?

Germany.

Have Germans ever said so?

Yes; many of their writers have said so.

Do they not think smaller countries have the same right as themselves?

No; they think that Germans are the wisest people on earth and that it would be a good thing for most other peoples to have Germans rule them.

What reasons for such an opinion do they give?

They say that Germans have done more than any other people in science, in art, in music, in literature, in fine business management of every kind and so are the only people who know enough to manage other peoples.

Which great country did not have a great army?

England had a quite small army compared with those of other countries.

Why did she not have as great an army as other nations had?

Largely because she relied on water for protection, being situated on an island.

What did she have to add to this protection?

Twice as large a navy as any other country in the world.

What other countries had navies of considerable size?

Germany, France, Russia, Austria, Italy.

Did England train all her young men to be soldiers?

No; she had a good many soldiers scattered through the world, but depended on volunteers for this army.

Which other great country in the world followed a similar plan?

The United States; as we had a very small army and a navy of moderate size.

Why did we feel safe?

We were protected by much more water than England.

When it became plain that war would break out between Germany and France, what question did England ask both?

Whether they would now respect the neutrality of Belgium.

What was Belgium?

A small but very industrious and wealthy country northeast of France and west of Germany.

What is meant by saying that Belgium had been neutralized?

That the great countries about it had agreed to keep Belgium out of war.

In what ways?

They agreed that Belgium should not be allowed to go to war, should not be attacked or invaded by any country and should be defended from others.

What countries had made such an agreement concerning Belgium?

Prussia, France, England, Austria and Russia.

How was this agreement concluded?

By a formal and solemn treaty signed by the representatives of all the countries.

Was the new German empire bound by the treaty made by Prussia before 1871?

Yes; this empire has repeatedly acknowledged its obligation to such international agreements of the kingdom of Prussia.

What were the replies to England's question?

France said she would respect the neutrality of Belgium, Germany would not say what she would do.

What did the German minister say to the English representative?

He was surprised that the English should think "a mere scrap of paper" so important.

What did he mean by the "mere scrap of paper"?

The treaty signed by his nation and others.

Did not the German government feel obliged to observe its own treaty?

German writers recognized as authority had already said a country could not be bound by its promises in a treaty when it was to its interest to break them.

What must Germany be taught in this war?

That it does not pay a nation to break its promises.

What did Germany do August 1, four days after Austria began war on Serbia?

She declared war on Russia.

What did Germany demand of Belgium August 2?

That Belgium allow German armies to cross Belgium into France.

What did she promise Belgium?

To pay for all supplies needed and make good any damage done.

What did Belgium reply?

That she wished to remain neutral, was under treaty obligation to do so and could not allow Germany's request.

What did Germany do August 3?

She declared war on France.

What did Germany do August 4?

She sent troops across the Belgian frontier and declared war on Belgium.

What did England do the same day?

She declared war on Germany in defense of the neutrality of Belgium.

What two disappointments did Germany thus suffer at the very beginning?

She was surprised that Belgium should dare to refuse passage and that England would fight to keep her promises.

What shows that the German government had never intended to keep this special promise?

The writings of Germans and the fact that a complete system of railroads, prepared to transport troops rapidly, led to the Belgian boundary.

Why did Germany want to go across Belgium?

Because it seemed to be the easy way to go.

Why did she not go right across her own boundary into France?

Because the country is rough and had been very strongly fortified by France.

Why had France no strong forts on the Belgian boundary?

Because, apparently, she had trusted the German promises in the treaty neutralizing Belgium.

Why did Germany wish to attack France first?

Because she expected Russia to be slow in mobilizing and hoped to defeat France before Russia was ready to fight?

How long did Germany expect it to take to conquer France?

The Kaiser expected to take his 1914 Christmas dinner in Paris.

Has he had a Christmas dinner there?

Not yet; he has missed four chances.

What first checked German progress?

The Belgiums held them about two weeks before and around the strong fortress of Liege (Lee-āzh)

For what did this delay give time?

For the French armies to gather and for the English to land troops in France.

What was the further effect?

To save Paris.

How far did Germany advance?

The German forces swept over a large part of northern France, pushing back the French and English armies.

Did Paris come into great danger?

Within the sound of artillery with German forces touching the outer defensive works.

To what extent was fear of German success shown in Paris?

The government offices and a large part of the population left the city.

What unconfirmed report, which may be true, illustrates the greatness of the danger?

That the German armies might have broken through to Paris one day had the Kaiser not ordered a halt until the Crown Prince could come up and have the honor of entering Paris first.

Could the French alone have saved it?

It seems quite certain that they could not have done so without the help of the English.

What then happened?

By a series of most bitter fights the Germans were driven back a considerable distance.

What did they still hold?

The greater part of Belgium and a considerable part of northern France.

What especial advantages has the possession of this territory given them?

They hold very valuable iron and coal mines, factories and ports.

What kind of fighting continued from the North Sea to the Swiss border for three and one-half years?

Trench warfare, artillery duels, bloody attacks and repulses, with poisonous gas, liquid fire, barbed wire entanglements, tanks, airplanes, etc.

How has it compared with the fighting in former wars?

Nothing before has come anywhere near to it in numbers of men, expense of war materials or losses.

What regions or places have been especially noted in connection with the fighting?

The Marne river, the Aisne, Verdun, the Somme, Ypres, etc.

What has been the result to the Belgian and French people of the occupied territory?

They have been ruined, outraged, starved, barbarously mistreated in many cases.

How have they been made to help the Germans?

Very heavy sums of money have been forced from them and many of the able-bodied persons have been taken into Germany and forced to work.

Who failed, after great losses to his armies, to win the coveted honor of capturing Verdun?

The Crown Prince of Germany, the Kaiser's eldest son and heir.

What happened in 1914 along the German-Russian front?

Both sides lost heavily but the Germans took the great fortress of Lodz.

What happened along the Austrian-Russian front?

The Russians took the entire province of Galicia with some strong fortresses and thus drew many German troops from the western front.

What happened there in 1915?

The Russians were driven back from the German front, Warsaw was captured and Galicia regained by the Austrians and Germans.

What was the chief cause of the Russian failure in this year?

Lack of ammunition and other supplies.

What other country had eome to the aid of Germany and Austria in 1914?

Turkey in November of 1914.

What is Turkey?

A Mohammedan power whieh has had its eapital at Constantinople since 1453.

How far did the Turks earry their eonquests into Europe?

They onee besieged Vienna.

What are states that Turkey onee held but has sinee lost?

Greeee, Serbia, Montenegro, Bosnia, Bulgaria, Albania, Roumania, Egypt, ete.

Why is Constantinople of great importance?

It eontrols the Dardanelles and the Bosporus, the only straits giving passage from the Blaek sea to the Mediterranean.

What is the effeet on Russia of having these straits held by the Turks?

It prevents their shipping their grain and all other products exeept with the eonsent of Turkey.

Are other nations hindered in their shipping in the same way?

Yes, the straits are not free to any of them.

Why have not all the nations of Europe long ago eompelled Turkey to open these straits to all?

Largely because of jealousy of one another,—fear that others might seeure greater advantages.

What was probably the ehief reason for the entranee of Turkey into the war?

Fear of being driven out of Constantinople and Europe, espeeially by Russia.

What eountries not inhabited by Turks did Turkey still hold?

Syria, Palestine, Mesopotamia, Arabia and Armenia.

What country eame into the war a little later with the Allies?

Italy deelared war on Austria in May, on Turkey in August of 1915 and afterward on Germany in August of 1916.

What is Italy?

A great eountry in the south of Europe, oecupying the eentral peninsula and reaehing to the high Alps mountains.

Is it an old or a young eountry in eivilization?

Next to Greece, it is the oldest in Europe.

For what is it especially famous?

Its capital, Rome, was the eenter of the great Roman empire which ruled the world for hundreds of years.

Was not Italy one of the Triple Allianee?

Yes.

Why, then, did Italy not join with Germany and Austria in the war?

Because they had not been attacked but had attacked other countries.

What did Italy have against Austria?

Some districts and cities in Austria are inhabited by Italians chiefly and Italy claims they should belong to the kingdom of Italy.

Was there any other cause for attacking Austria?

Yes; a fear that Austria was planning to control the Adriatic Sea to the disadvantage of Italy.

What great failure came to the English and French in 1915?

A disastrous attempt to take the Dardanelles and capture Constantinople.

What did they lose on the sea here?

Several of the greatest battleships.

What on land?

On the Gallipoli peninsula, after fighting all summer and fall, many thousands of men were lost and the attempt abandoned altogether.

What happened to Serbia?

After defending itself well over a year, it was completely conquered by German and Austrian armies in October and November, 1915.

When did the fourth country join with the Central Powers?

Bulgaria in October of 1915 declared war against Serbia.

What is Bulgaria?

A country mostly of Slavic race between Serbia and Turkey.

How did it happen to come to this side?

Just a few years before Serbia, Bulgaria and Greece had joined in a war against Turkey rather successfully; but this had been followed by a quarrel and a still more bitter war against Bulgaria by Serbia and Greece.

What great advantage did the conquest of Serbia open up to Germany?

The roads through Bulgaria and Turkey to Constantinople and Bagdad.

What old plan of Germany did this promote?

The scheme of controlling the Balkan states and all the country extending to the Persian gulf.

Why was this desired?

In order to compete with England for influence and trade in Asia.

Where did Germany lose in 1915?

She lost many of her colonies in China, the Pacific and Africa, and has since lost every one of them.

Beside the fierce fighting on the western front in 1916, what were other important movements?

An attempt of Turkey on Egypt, of England on Mesopotamia, of Austria on Italy, of Russia on Austria and the Roumanian campaign.

What was the result of the Turkish attack?

Their forces reached the Suez canal but were forced to retreat.

What was the Mesopotamian campaign?

A British force advanced from the Persian gulf to within eighteen miles of Bagdad but failed and had to surrender before a relief expedition arrived.

What happened on the Italian front?

The Austrian forces first advanced and then were repulsed until the Italians advanced over the mountains and threatened Trieste, the chief seaport of Austria.

What did Russia do?

Russia made a surprising attack and won back in a few weeks twice as much land as Germany held in France.

What other country came into the war against Austria in 1916?

Roumania declared war in August.

What is Roumania?

A country east of Austria, north of Bulgaria and southwest of Russia.

To which race division do the Roumanians belong?

Perhaps their blood is mostly Slavic but their language was derived from the ancient Romans and they are counted with the Latins.

To what country had Roumania long been especially friendly?

To Italy; also to Russia.

What did Roumania hope to get?

Territory in Austria inhabited chiefly by people of the Roumanian race.

What did she fear?

That she might be treated as Serbia had been, if the Central Powers won.

What encouraged her to go in?

The success of the campaign Russia was fighting and the failure of Germans at Verdun.

What was the result?

She was at first successful but afterward was disastrously defeated and lost most of her territory.

What did Germany secure in Roumania?

Valuable oil wells and wheat fields.

What was the great event in Russia in 1917?

March 9, 1917, Czar Nicholas was forced to abdicate the throne.

Why was he dethroned?

Because, it was alleged, he had allowed the power to get into the hands of pro-German traitors.

For what disaster were these German agents or sympathizers responsible?

For the defeat of Roumania, by keeping guns and ammunition from them.

What kind of government was attempted?

A republic, in which Kerensky very soon became the chief leader, as premier.

What part did this government take in the war?

A strong attack was made in Galicia and many prisoners were taken.

What happened later?

A counter revolution set up a new government which ceased fighting and finally made peace with Germany at great loss.

What happened in Mesopotamia in 1917?

A new English army pressed on and captured Bagdad.

What happened at the east end of the Mediterranean?

The English have taken half of Palestine, having forced the Turks all the way back from Suez.

What pleasing success occurred just before Christmas in 1917?

The English took Jerusalem and Bethlehem, the birthplace of Jesus.

How long has this Holy Land of both Jews and Christians been in the hands of the Mohammedans?

About twelve hundred years, except about one hundred years when there was a Christian kingdom of Jerusalem.

Who were the Christians who held it?

Crusaders, who took up the fight against the Turks about eight hundred years ago.

What change took part on the Italian front late in 1917?

The Austrians and Germans freed from fear of Russia made a strong attack and drove the Italians back into their own country.

Where is the present line, April, 1918?

Along the Piave river, where the invasion seems to be held firmly in check. However, a new attack by the Austrians is expected.

Who are now aiding the Italians there?

French and English forces, perhaps a few Americans.

How did the fighting go on the western front during 1917?

Generally to the advantage of the Allies, who made several considerable advances at great cost to both sides.

How did the situation change in March of 1918?

The Germans, freed from the Russian front, made a very strong attack, the greatest battle of the world's history, regained the lines they held in 1916, and now, April 6, seem again to be held by the British and French.

What special cause for haste have they now?

American troops in large numbers are arriving in France, 100,000 are ready to fight, 400,000 more nearly ready.

What monarch besides Czar Nicholas lost his throne in 1917?

George, the King of Greece.

What is Greece?

A peninsula in the southeast of Europe, the oldest civilized part

What part has Greece taken in the war?

For a long while she remained neutral but she is now among the enemies of Germany.

What personal influence had helped to keep Greece favorable to Germany?

The queen of Greece, King George's wife, was a sister of the German Kaiser.

To whom did George leave the throne?

To his son Alexander, who was favorable to the Entente.

How was the country controlled?

Largely by French and English forces by which it was guarded.

Where in Greece has a large force been stationed?

At Saloniki; but little is known of its purposes or its accomplishments.

How did the new Russian government disappoint the Allies?

By making peace contrary to the agreement of all the countries fighting against the Central Powers not to make peace separately.

What existed on the Russian front for several weeks?

A truce, an agreement that neither side would fight nor take an advantage while peace was being considered.

What did Germany do during this truce?

She brought great numbers of men from the Russian to the western front.

What became of Russia?

It broke into several parts,—Finland, North Russia, the Ukraine, all at peace or conquered by Germany.

What two important instruments of warfare have first come into extensive use in this war?

Air-ships and submarines.

What are the two main uses of air-ships in war?

Observation and bombing.

How are they used for observation?

They are sent up to see what is behind the lines of the enemies, to take photographs, make maps, etc.

Why do commanders want this information?

To guide them in directing the fire of artillery and in placing their forces against the enemy.

What if one side could have all the observers and keep the other side from sending them up?

The other side would be "blind." The one having the observers could move without being seen.

Do the aviators have to come down to tell what they have seen?
No; they send news to the ground by wireless telegraphy.

How are we preparing young men for this work?
By teaching them to send and receive messages in wireless telegraphy in special classes in our schools before they go to war.

Do aviators have to fight?
Yes; either the observers themselves or those in other machines sent up to protect them.

What is the fight of squadrons of airships like?
It is much like a game of football in the sky.

What is the second chief use of air-ships?
Bombing or otherwise doing injury by dropping missiles.

What are the usual objectives?
Fortifications, docks, ships, railroads, war buildings, factories, piles of ammunition, supplies or enemy forces.

How has Germany used air-ships against England?
By sending them across the English channel at night to drop bombs on London and other places.

Have they thus done much damage?
They have killed several hundred men, women and children; but have not done much to weaken England.

What has probably been the chief purpose of these raids?
To frighten the English population with the danger of instant death, to let them know their island does not make them safe from German wrath.

What two main types of air-ships have been used?
Dirigible gas balloons and air-planes.

What is a Zeppelin?
A gas balloon with a long body and a steering apparatus carrying a large car, with a considerable load.

What are airplanes?
Machines heavier than air which sail like birds when driven by engines against the air.

How is defense made against airship attacks?
By other airships which rise to fight them and by high range guns and search lights operated from the ground.

Of what unlawful uses of bombs have the Germans been accused?
Of dropping them on hospitals, hospital ships, etc.

What is a submarine?
A boat which may travel on the surface of the water or be sunk entirely below the surface.

How may it be propelled while traveling on the surface of the sea?
By engines of any kind.

How must it be propelled when submerged?
By electric motors making no smoke.

How do officers of submarines see what is on the surface?
By means of a periscope, a tube reaching above the surface and fitted with a system of mirrors.

Which side can make most use of submarines?
The one that has not control of the surface of the seas.

Why?
The submarine may easily find ships on the surface but it is hard to find the submarine.

Which side has therefore found them useful in this war?
Germany.

Which nation has suffered most from them?
England; because she has the greatest amount of shipping to be attacked.

Why has England so many ships?
Because she has the greatest manufacturing industry and the greatest trade of the world.

What is a large part of her trade?
The shipping in of raw materials and food, as she produces far less than she needs.

What does Germany hope to accomplish by sinking English ships?
To force England to give up by making food and other supplies scarce.

How many English ships have been sunk?
One thousand, four hundred, nineteen in fifty-seven weeks.

How are ships sunk?
Either by floating mines containing great charges of explosives that are discharged when struck, or by means of torpedoes.

What is a torpedo?
A large cigar-shaped instrument carrying a large charge of explosives driven through the water by compressed air and exploding on striking the vessel at which it is fired.

Why is England not willing to give up after losing so many ships?
She claims to be sinking submarines as fast as Germany builds them and to be building ships nearly as fast as Germany sinks them.

Why can England not use submarines so well against Germany?
Because Germany has no ships on the surface of the seas to be sunk.

What prevents Germany from sending out ships?
England's powerful navy.

Why does Germany not use its own warships against England?
Because she does not have enough of them to meet the English fleets.

Where have the German warships been during the most of the war?

It is believed that most of them have been in the Kiel canal, connecting the North sea and the Baltic, and in the Baltic sea itself.

Has Germany made any use of its navy?

Yes, in three ways.

What was the first use of warships?

Near the beginning of the war several German warships known as "raiders" captured or sank a considerable number of ships in the Atlantic ocean and elsewhere on the seas.

What was the second use of the German navy?

Also early in the war some German ships bombarded Scarborough, an undefended town on the east coast of England.

What was a third use of German warships?

Near Denmark, just one great naval battle was fought, one of the greatest battles of warships in history, called the battle of Jutland.

What was the result of this battle?

There were great losses on both sides; but the German navy has never since dared to come out in great force.

What became of the German raiders?

They were either sunk by English war vessels or forced into the ports of neutral countries.

What is done with a war vessel that takes refuge in a neutral port?

It must leave in a certain number of hours or be interned.

What does this mean?

That it is kept in the neutral port in which it takes refuge and not allowed to leave until the end of the war.

What is done with its crew?

They are interned also.

Did some of the German raiders come into U. S. ports?

Yes. We interned them and their crews and, after we went to war ourselves with Germany, took possession of them for our own uses

Where else has Germany made use of her navy?

In the Baltic sea against Russia.

Can ships and cargoes sunk in the ocean ever be recovered?

Never, unless they are sunk in quite shallow water.

Why not?

Divers can not go down and do effective work farther than 100 to 150 feet below the surface, on account of the great pressure of the water.

Can submarines go down to the bottom of the ocean to rest?

Not safely, except in shallow waters.

When this war began in Europe, what position did the U. S. take?

One of strict neutrality.

What did President Wilson ask?

He asked that all Americans be neutral not only in actions and speech but also in thought, so far as possible.

With which side did the most of our people probably sympathize in their private opinions?

With that of the Allies against Germany.

Was this because they did not like Germans?

No; we had found Germans who had come to this country good neighbors and eitizens and many of us are descended from Germans.

What good eharaeteristics have we usually found in Germans?

That they are industrious, honest and sociable.

What did we think of the Germans in Europe?

We admired their efficient business management and industry, their music, their literature and art and their good sehools.

What proves that this country was unusually favorable to Germany?

The faet that the German language has long been the most popular one of all foreign languages in our sehools and colleges.

What did we not admire so much?

The German government, especially its military tendeney.

Did we say or think much of this?

No; for we thought it had nothing to do with us and we need not be eoneerned about it, if the Germans liked it.

Did all of the Germans like it?

No; many who came to this country left Germany to eseape from such government.

What eaused most Amerieans to beeome unfavorable to Germany soon after the war began?

Their opinion that the actions of Germany were wrong?

What was Germany's first wrong?

Eneouraging Austria in unreasonable demands on Serbia.

What was Germany's second and greatest wrong?

The violation of Belgian neutrality involving disregard of her own word of honor.

What third wrong was charged to Germany?

Barbarous eruelty in the conduct of the war in Belgium, France, Poland, Serbia.

What proof of this eruelty do we have?

A great deal of testimony gathered from eye-witnesses by careful investigators.

Who says that this evidence is good?

Ex-President Wm. H. Taft, himself an experienced lawyer and judge.

Were these barbarous acts those of degraded individual soldiers only?

There is proof that some of them were such as must have been permitted by officers of high rank.

What proof do we have that such things were intentional?

The writings of German authorities before the war who spoke of the necessity of treating the people of occupied districts with the utmost severity.

What reason was given?

That that is the best way of making German soldiers safe.

What was this barbarous policy called by the Germans themselves?

Frightfulness, *Schrecklichkeit.*

What doubtless increased the feeling against Germany?

Her alliance with the Turks, a nation noted for cruelty.

Was this alliance a new one just sought for help in this present war?

No; it had been carefully cultivated for many years.

What shows this?

The Turkish army had long been advised and drilled by German officers; Turkish forts were armed with German cannon; German warships were turned over to Turkey.

To whom had the Turks been especially cruel?

To Christian nations under their government at different times—to Greeks, Bulgarians, Armenians.

Who are the Armenians?

A Christian nation living east of Asia Minor, near Persia, under Turkish rule.

How have the Armenians often suffered?

From persecutions and massacres, especially by their savage neighbors, the Kurds, unrestrained or assisted by the Turkish soldiers.

What has kept the Turks somewhat in check heretofore?

The influence of the great nations of Europe.

What has happened to the Armenians since the beginning of this war?

They have been murdered by hundreds of thousands, perhaps a million having perished.

Which was the only European nation that might have influenced the Turks to spare the Armenians this time?

Germany; but she did not do it.

For what did Germany blame the United States soon after the war began?

For selling great quantities of ammunition and other war supplies to her enemies.

Were these sales made by our government?

No; they were made by private citizens or companies.

What is international law?

It is what the nations of the world have agreed to in treaties and by the practice of years.

What is the rule of international law in such cases?

It is legal for the citizens of a neutral country to sell such supplies to nations at war.

Had Germany ever sold such supplies to nations at war?

Often; even before this war the Krupp munition factories were the largest in the world and sold to many nations.

On what ground did she object to the American sales?

On the ground that it was unneutral for us to sell to one side only.

What was our reply?

That we would sell munitions to Germany too, if she would come and get them.

Why could she not do this?

Because England's navy stood in the way.

Some good people said we should change the rule and not sell to any one munitions with which to fight and kill; why not?

Because we might some time need to purchase munitions ourselves and such a new rule would prevent it.

Which nations would be favored by such a change of rule?

Those nations that make a business of preparing for war.

How?

A nation which had for years piled up ammunition, as Germany had, could defeat at once a nation that had not so prepared and could not buy.

What was our position?

We did not want to encourage war and had not prepared greatly for it.

In case of war, what would have been our first need?

To purchase munitions from neutral nations.

What caused the most of the reverses and lack of progress of the Russians, the Italians, the Roumanians, even of the French and British early in the war?

Insufficiency of supply of guns and ammunition.

What did Germany do to increase the feeling against her still further?

She sent spies who caused a number of explosions in our factories, plotted to destroy ships and caused other troubles.

Have we proof that this was done by the German government?

Yes; we know that money was supplied for spies through the German ambassador's office.

What did the most to force the United States into war with Germany?

Germany's way of using submarines.

What are the high seas?

All waters of the ocean more than three miles outside of the coast line of any country.

To whom do the high seas belong?

To all nations in common.

What right have all nations on the high seas?

To sail on them, just as all have a right to travel on our public highways, and to be safe from attack, unless at war.

How may that right be limited?

By a regular blockade of ports.

What does this mean?

A notice by one nation at war that ships will not be allowed to enter and leave the ports of an enemy nation.

When does a nation have the right to declare such a blockade?

When it has warships to station near those ports to prevent vessels from entering and leaving.

Does a war vessel have the right to capture a merchant vessel of an enemy country?

Yes, as a prize of war.

Does it have the right to stop a merchant vessel of a neutral country on the high seas?

Yes; to find where it came from, to which point it is bound and whether it has on board contraband goods; that is, goods that may benefit enemy nations that it is unlawful to carry.

May the war vessel take a neutral vessel as a prize?

Only if found to be carrying contraband goods.

May the war vessel sink a merchant ship after taking it as a prize?

Yes, if it so chooses.

May it sink a merchant ship without warning?

No; neither a neutral nor an enemy ship.

What must be done first?

The merchant ship must be ordered to halt and submit to search.

If the merchant ship attempts to escape after warning, may it be sunk?

Yes.

In all other cases what does international law require the war vessel to do?

First to put passengers and crew of a merchant vessel in a place of safety before sinking it.

Did England at any time violate any of these rules?

Yes; by stopping ships far out on the high seas and holding their cargoes for neutral countries.

What was England's purpose?

To keep food and supplies from going to Germany through such neutral countries as Holland, Norway, Sweden, etc.

How much of such supplies did she allow to go to these countries?
Only enough for their own needs; for they were selling to Germany.

Had they a right to sell anything they had to spare to Germany?
Yes, just as we had a right to sell to England.

Did the United States object to these acts of England?
Yes, but probably not so strongly as we might have done.

How did Germany plan to get even?
By making her own rules for submarines.

Is it easy for a submarine to warn, board and search a merchant ship and take care of its crew and passengers?
No; the submarine being slow, the merchant ship might escape; being light, it might easily be destroyed by a shot from a small cannon such as a merchant ship might carry; being small, it does not have room for many people on board.

What did Germany claim for submarines?
That they were different from any kind of war vessels formerly used and could not be expected to follow the old rules.

What proclamation did Germany make in February, 1915?
She declared a great expanse of the high seas around the British Isles a war zone.

What did she give notice she would do there?
That she would sink without warning any enemy merchant vessel found in those waters.

What were neutrals warned not to do?
Not to travel or ship goods in vessels belonging to the enemies of Germany, on peril of loss of life or goods.

Was this according to international law?
No; it was the same as if Mr. A told Mr. C that he would better not ride in Mr. B's wagon anywhere within a mile of B's house, as A might blow up B's wagon there on the public highway.

Would Mr. C still have a right to ride in B's wagon on the public highway?
Yes.

Would it be the duty of the state to protect him?
Yes.

Would it have been safer for Americans not to travel on British ships?
Yes.

Had they a right to do so?
Yes.

Was our government bound to protect them?
Yes.

Did Germany threaten neutral merchant ships in the war zone proclaimed?

She instructed her submarine commanders not to sink any of them intentionally, but suggested that mistakes might be made.

What notice to Germany did our government give?

That we regarded her plan of submarine warfare as unlawful.

What further notice was included?

That we would hold Germany strictly to account for any loss or injury to our citizens.

Were many ships sunk near this time?

Yes, nearly a hundred in the next three months, many of them neutral.

Did any American citizens lose their lives?

Yes, a few earlier and over one hundred with the Lusitania, May 7, 1915.

What was the Lusitania?

An unarmed English liner of the largest class.

How was she sunk?

By a German submarine, without warning, with the loss of 1150 lives, many of them of women and children.

How was this terrible act received in America?

With the greatest indignation and condemnation and with a strong demand for war on Germany at once.

How was it received in Germany?

With extravagant rejoicing.

How could they rejoice over so outrageous wholesale murder?

They thought it would stop England's supplies and save Germany.

What other purpose may be seen in this and the whole submarine campaign also?

The policy of "frightfulness;" the intention to terrify, shatter the nerves of their opponents, thus frightening them into asking for peace.

Has this policy had any reaction?

Yes, in this very field. Great numbers of submarines have never returned to port, and the Germans do not know whether they have been sunk or captured. We have reports of insanity and mutiny in submarine crews, frightened by these uncertainties.

What did President Wilson do?

He sent a very strong protest and demand for reparation to Germany.

What was the effect?

No promise was secured from Germany; but for a considerable time no more ships were sunk without warning.

What was usually done with crews and passengers of vessels sunk?

They were often set adrift in open boats far from land.

What event next roused the American people?

The sinking three months later of the Arabic, without warning, with the loss of several Americans.

What promise did Germany now make?

That there would be no more such sinkings; but she never made amends for the Lusitania matter.

What made it easier for Germany to make this promise then, in August, 1915?

The fact that the English had sunk or caught the most of the German submarines.

How long did she keep the promise?

Until she had built a new fleet of better submarines.

What was the next event in this campaign?

In March, 1916, the Sussex was sunk without warning, with the loss of about fifty passengers.

What message was now sent to Germany?

That we would cease friendly relations with her, unless she at once promised to cease sinking ships without warning or without saving the lives of those on board.

What was the effect?

She made another promise to observe these laws.

What change came in January, 1917?

Germany announced that England had not obeyed international law strictly, so Germany would not either.

What difference was there between the illegal acts of which England was accused and those committed by Germany?

In the former case goods only were involved, and human life in the latter.

What was Germany's notice?

That she would now sink without warning all ships found in great areas around England and France and in the Mediterranean.

How was this threat wider than the former ones?

It included neutral ships also.

What provision was made for the United States?

We were informed that we might send one ship per week to England along a certain road, provided we painted its sides with great stripes.

What did we now do?

The President sent the German ambassador home and ordered our ambassador in Germany to come home.

What has our ambassador, Mr. Gerard, done since returning?

He has written a book telling of what he saw in the four years he lived in Germany.

What did we learn soon after this?

That while we were still keeping friendly relations with Germany she had plotted against us.

In what way?

She had sent a note to Mexico suggesting that that country get Japan to join her in a war against the United States and that Mexico take Texas and California.

What was then done?

The President called Congress together and Congress declared that a state of war with Germany existed.

Who, then, brought on the war?

Germany; we did not declare war on Germany but that she had already begun war on us.

What else did Congress do?

It authorized the expenditure for war purposes of vast sums of money and gave the President very great extraordinary powers in war management.

Was it necessary to ask the Congress for these things?

Yes, this being a democratic government only the representatives of the people could declare war or grant the money to carry it on.

Who is the commander in chief of all the armies and navies of the U. S.?

The President; it is his business and that of the officers under him to decide how to carry on the war.

How has the United States always acted toward wars in Europe?

It has tried to keep out of European quarrels.

What famous person had advised this?

George Washington, our first great general and president, called the "Father of His Country."

What warning had we given Europe to avoid quarrels with us?

The adoption and announcement of the Monroe Doctrine.

How long ago was this done?

Nearly one hundred years ago, when James Monroe was president.

What is the Monroe Doctrine?

The determination of the United States not to allow any transfer of territory in the Western hemisphere to the advantage of European governments.

Does the determination not to let European governments increase control in this hemisphere involve any duties on our side?

Yes; we must be responsible for order in this hemisphere.

How about Canada and other British, French and Dutch colonies on this continent?

These belonged to European powers before we adopted the Monroe Doctrine.

Do we intend to ask the European governments to give these up?

Not at all; but we insist they shall not take more.

How was it about Mexico and the Central and South American countries?

They gained their freedom from Spain and Portugal by revolution.

How about Alaska?

We bought that from Russia.

How about Cuba?

We freed her from Spain because of the misgovernment of that country.

How about Porto Rico?

We took that for the same reason.

Why did we go to war with Germany?

Because she sank our ships, murdered our citizens, attempted to give us orders limiting our travel on the high seas and tried to stir up other countries against us.

Did we go to war because Germany mistreated Serbia?

No; we did not approve of this but would have left it to European settlement.

Did we go to war because Germany invaded Belgium and mistreated its citizens?

No; that too we would have left to European decision.

Was it because Germany let Turkey butcher the Armenians?

No; we sympathized as individuals with the Armenians but held that it was not the business of this government to interfere.

Was it because Germany wanted to extend her rule over the most of the world by military power?

No; we were not much alarmed about that.

Were we much alarmed about anything?

No; we had supposed our country so great, rich and powerful that no one would ever dare attack us.

Having been attacked and forced into the war have we become interested in all of these wrongs?

We must be interested in them now and take a part in the settlement of all of them.

If Germany should conquer England and take possession of her navy and of Canada would she be strong enough to attack us at home?

It is plain that she would be.

What then is our only choice?

To fight Germany now with our allies or to fight her later without allies, in either case in self-defense.

What does President Wilson say we must do in this war?

That we must "make the world safe for democracy."

What is democracy?

A government which the people control.

Is our government a democracy?

Yes; because the people elect those who manage the government or those who appoint them; also, all of those who make the laws.

Is the government of Germany a democracy?

No; the Kaiser has said that his will is the supreme law.

Does Germany not have a parliament elected by the people?

Yes; the Reichstag (rikes-taag), the parliament of the realm.

Did the Reichstag decide on going to war, as our Congress does?

No; the Kaiser and his ministers decided to go to war.

Is the chancellor, or prime minister, responsible to the Reichstag or to the Kaiser?

To the latter.

Were the German people, then, thrown into this awful war without being asked?

Neither they nor their representatives were asked.

Did they think this was right?

They probably did; for they have been trained to obey.

How can the Kaiser himself think it right for him alone to decide such great matters for the whole people?

He believes that he has been appointed by God to rule the people.

Has Germany also a body somewhat like our Senate?

Yes; the Bundesrat, the council of the federation.

How is the Bundesrat different from our Senate?

Its members are not elected by the people but are appointed by the kings, dukes, etc., who are the heads of the different states in Germany.

How many states form the German empire?

There are twenty-five kingdoms, grand duchies, duchies, principalities, free cities, etc., and the federal province of Alsace-Lorraine.

Which is the greatest of these states?

Prussia is nearly as large and powerful as all the rest together.

Who is the Emperor of Germany?

Whoever is king of Prussia, is the emperor of Germany.

How has Prussia grown great and powerful?

By means of war, taking more land first from one nation and then from another.

Has Prussia usually tried to keep out of war?

No; the usual Prussian plan seems to have been to prepare well for war and then pick a quarrel with the nation it wished to attack.

Has Prussia preferred to declare war?

No; it has preferred to insult its adversary until it declared war.

Would Germany have been strong enough to defeat any one of the other nations alone?

It seems that she would.

Would she consider the rights of other countries?

German leaders have said that no weaker country has any rights that are against the interests of Germany.

Will it be safe at the end of the present war to leave Germany free to build up a great army again?

Nothing will be safe but complete defeat of Germany and strict limitation of her military establishment.

Who will have to defeat Germany?

The United States, by helping while our allies are still able to fight.

Are we fighting for these other countries?

Yes; but for our own self-defense at the same time.

Are England, Belgium, and Italy democratic governments?

Yes; the people control these governments.

Do they not have kings?

Yes; but the people's representatives make the laws and control their administration.

Who is the real chief ruler in England?

The prime minister, or premier.

To whom is the prime minister responsible?

To the House of Commons, elected by the people.

What if the House of Commons refuse to support the prime minister?

Another premier must be chosen whom they do approve.

Did Mr. Wilson mean that all the countries of the world must have democratic governments?

No; not if the people want to keep a different government.

What if the people of any country want to keep an absolute ruler who thinks that he is God's representative?

It will be that people's affair, if they want to be ruled that way.

What, then, does making the world safe for democracy mean?

That any nation that wants to govern itself shall be safe in doing it.

How shall they be made safe?

By making sure that no selfish government shall ever again dare to attack and outrage weaker peoples who are governing themselves.

If we win this war shall we then prepare for greater wars, as Prussia has done?

It is more probable that the world will never again be so insane as to permit a great war.

How may wars be prevented?

By allowing no nation to train great armies, pile up great war stores, build more terrible forts, etc.

Who could prevent such preparation?

A single international army made up from all countries might act as a police force to control any one disobedient nation.

Is this war one between different religions?

No; not in any sense.

Who are fighting together?

Protestant and Roman Catholic Germans, Greek Catholic Bulgarians, Mohammedan Turks on one side; Roman Catholic Irish, French, Italians, with Protestant English and Americans, Brahmin Hindoos and Buddhist Japs on the other, etc., etc.

How are the Protestants divided?

German Protestants on one side and English, American, etc., on the other.

How are Roman Catholics divided?

Irish, French, Italian, English, American, etc., on one side; German, Austrian, Bohemian, etc., on the other.

How are the Greek Catholics divided?

Bulgarians on one side and Russians and Greeks on the other.

How are the Mohammedans divided?

Turks on one side, Arabs rebelling, many from Africa and India on the other side.

Is this a war of races?

Not to any great extent.

Are the Germanic races together?

England and Germany are the bitterest foes.

Are the Slavs together?

Bulgarians and a large part of the Austrian army are Slavs against Russian, Serbian and other Slavs.

Are the Poles together?

Many are in the German and Austrian armies and many in the Russian.

How was race related to the beginning of the war?

We should remember that it was Austrian fear of Pan-Slavism that led her to attack Serbia.

What does Pan-Slavism mean?

The plan of joining all the Slavs under one government.

Between what, then, is the war?

Between national governments as such; it is the War of the Nations.

Several years ago a writer said, "Some day some one will drop a match somewhere in the Balkans and start a conflagration that will run over Europe." Did he say too much?

No; that conflagration has gone farther than Europe.

Where was the match dropped?

It was the flash of the assassin's pistol in Bosnia.

When disregarding American rights did the Germans think we would fight?

They probably thought we would submit to anything to keep the peace.

Why did they think we would not fight?

They believed we cared only for making money and "having a good time."

Why did they think we might be afraid to begin a fight?

They knew there are millions of Germans living in the United States and thought these would rebel and fight for Germany.

Why don't they?

They came here to find a better country and government; they have found it and like it and want to keep it for themselves and their children.

Why did the German leaders think we could not do much, if we did fight?

They knew we were not trained nor prepared for war.

What agreement was made by the Allies near the beginning of the war?

That they would fight together and that no one of them would make a separate peace.

Which is the only nation that proved unfaithful to this agreement?

Russia.

Why was this so?

With the repeated changes of government, the leaders who made peace did not seem to feel obliged by the original agreements.

At the present time have the Central Powers or our Allies gained most?

Germany and her allies have gained much more than they have lost in Europe; but she has lost all of her colonies, about 1,000,000 square miles of territory, one-third as much as the United States.

Which is the only one of Germany's allies that has lost much territory?

Turkey.

What have Germany and Austria done?

They have taken Poland, Serbia, nearly all of Roumania and Belgium, Montenegro, and parts of France and Italy.

What especial advantage has this given them?

The destruction of war has been kept outside of their own lands and cities.

How else has it helped them?

It has put into their hands much productive country from which they can procure food, coal, iron, oil and other supplies.

What more have they gained from this occupation of the territory of their enemies?

They have made every occupied city and district pay enormous sums of money to escape destruction.

What disadvantage is connected with this occupation?
The armies are scattered so as not so easily to help one another, and the cost of transporting supplies is increased.

Do these countries have enough to live on?
We, of course, have no exact knowledge; for they are careful to prevent the giving out of information.

How has their situation been improved recently?
Peace with Russia, Ukrania, Roumania have opened up productive regions supplying much food.

What do we suppose is still their condition?
That they have scanty provisions of food, clothing, coal and metals.

How do they take care of what they have?
No one is permitted to hold large supplies for private use and provisions can be bought only in strictly limited quantities.

How do they strive to produce more?
Women, children, old men all work as much as they can.

Where do women work?
Not only in the homes but also in fields, shops, everywhere they can.

How are the poorer people kept from starving and freezing?
By government provision and by not allowing even the rich to use more than necessary.

Are the people of these countries ready to give up the fight?
We do not know that either; any one talking in favor of doing so would probably be put in prison.

What is the probability?
That the common people of Turkey and Austria would like to quit; but that the most of the Germans are not discouraged.

Why are they encouraged?
Their armies have pushed forward nearly everywhere; they have been taught that other nations attacked Germany without just cause; they believe their rulers must be right.

Do the Germans know more of conditions in this country?
They probably do; for our censorship is less strict and more difficult to maintain in so large a country.

Is our situation as to supplies more favorable than theirs?
Yes; they did not raise all they used before the war, while we produced more.

What must we do beside providing for ourselves?
We must furnish our allies great quantities which they need and can not produce.

Will it be necessary for us also to limit the food, clothing, etc., each family can buy?
It may be, unless we are careful without being compelled to be. "Food will win the war; do not waste it."

What good will come with all of the evils of war to us?

We shall be trained to work better, to think more, to avoid waste and to save.

Have we been careless in these matters?

We have probably been less saving and more wasteful than the people of any other country.

Why?

Because America is a new country and it has been easy to raise more than we needed.

Is this still true?

It is much less true than it formerly was.

Why?

Because all of our best lands have been taken and the population is still increasing.

What has proved it?

Even before the war the cost of all living was increasing greatly.

What is the only remedy for this trouble?

To cultivate the land more carefully, work more, waste less of food, spend less for useless things.

Have the Central Powers ever offered to make peace?

Yes; at least twice.

On what terms?

On terms recognizing them as victorious, as they have seemed to be.

Have the Allies seemed willing to consider such terms?

Not in the least.

Why have we hope of getting better terms later?

Because we believe that our enemies can not long find more men as soldiers and equip them and feed their peoples.

Is there any other reason for not accepting peace?

Yes; to do so now would be to give German militarism dominion over the world and we will fight to the last to prevent this.

What is the greatest present hope of winning?

The entrance of the United States into the war.

How much strength does this add?

That of the richest and one of the largest countries of the world.

What man power do we add?

Nearly as much as Germany and Austria both had at the beginning.

What other great advantage do we have?

Our wealth and man power have not been exhausted already; our strength is fresh.

We declared war a year ago; have we helped our allies much yet?

Yes; with large loans of money and supplies; and our navy has helped much in fighting submarines, and otherwise; just how much we do not known. Our men are beginning to fight in France.

Are we not slow in getting armies into the field?

It took England about two years to develop her full fighting strength in the field.

What have we been doing toward putting an army in the field?

We have built great camps, manufactured vast supplies of clothing, ammunition and arms, selected and trained men, built ships and airships and have sent a large number of men to France.

How many men do we expect to put in the field?

We have about two million men in arms, expect to have before next year another million and may increase the number to five million.

Do we know how many are in France now?

Not exactly, nor where they are from time to time; but it is probably a half million and increasing as fast as transportation allows.

How long do we expect it to take to defeat the enemy?

Opinions vary, the time being estimated at from one year to ten years.

Do we know on what terms this country and our allies are willing to make peace?

Yes, quite exactly; for within the first ten days of January, 1918, the heads of the British and American governments have told us.

Who is the head of the English government?

David Lloyd George, the premier or prime minister.

When did he speak?

January 5.

What right has he to speak?

He tells us that he had consulted with representatives of the principal parts of the British empire and of English classes.

Who is the head of the American government?

President Woodrow Wilson.

When did he speak?

January 8, to the Congress.

Is it likely that these men would propose anything France and Italy do not approve?

No; for they probably know much of the opinions of these allies also.

What kind of treaties of peace are demanded?

Open treaties, without any secret understanding of any kind between certain nations.

Why?

President Wilson says that such secret understandings are "likely at some unlooked for moment to upset the peace of the world."

Have such treaties heretofore been common?

Yes.

Have they ever upset the peace of the world?

It is probable that uncertainties on account of secret treaties had considerable to do with the present war.

What of freedom of the seas?

President Wilson demands "absolute freedom of navigation," alike in peace and war. Premier Lloyd George says nothing on this point.

Do the Allies demand the destruction of the German nation?

No.

What does Lloyd George say about this?

"The destruction or disruption of Germany or of the German people has never been a war aim with us."

What does Mr. Wilson say?

"We have no jealousy of German greatness and there is nothing in our program that impairs it."

Do they demand that Germany adopt a democratic form of government?

No; Lloyd George says that would be good but is a question for the German people.

What place are we willing to give her?

"We wish her only to accept a place of equality among the nations of the world, instead of a place of mastery."—*Wilson.*

What do the Allies, then, require Germany to give up?

The scheme of ruling other countries by force of arms.

What do they require her to acknowledge?

"The right of all peoples to live on equal terms of liberty and safety with each other, whether they be strong or weak."

Of what deception does Lloyd George accuse the German leaders?

Of falsely teaching the German people that they are fighting a war of self-defense against nations bent on the destruction of Germany.

Do the Allies demand that Austria-Hungary be broken up?

Lloyd George says "We agree with President Wilson that the break-up of Austria-Hungary is no part of our war aims."

What do they say should be done?

That genuine self-government on true democratic principles should be granted to the Austro-Hungarian peoples, who have long desired it.

Do they expect to require Turkey to give up Constantinople?

Neither that capital nor any other territory whose inhabitants are principally of the Turkish race.

What portions of the present Ottoman empire do they demand shall be given "an undoubted security of life and an absolutely unmolested opportunity of autonomous development"?

Arabia, Armenia, Mesopotamia, Syria and Palestine.

Does this mean that these divisions would be made independent sovereign states?

Lloyd George says that would be impossible.

What would probably be done?

It is likely that each would be given entire local self-government, under the nominal sovereignty of Turkey, but guaranteed by all the nations against oppression.

What would this mean for Arabia?

That the Arabs would again be practically free in their own country.

Have the Arabs been faithful subjects of Turkey?

No; they have never fully submitted to that government.

What would such a peace mean for Armenia and Syria?

Freedom from persecutions and massacres from which they have suffered for centuries.

What would it mean for Palestine?

Perhaps that it would be placed practically under the management of the Jews, whose home-land it is, and that both they and Christians could travel safely to all its holy places.

What would such a peace mean for Mesopotamia?

That, probably under the supervision of England, its fertility might be restored by irrigation and good farming and it become once more one of the richest countries of the world instead of the near desert it is now.

What will be demanded as to the straits from the Mediterranean to the Black sea?

That they be internationalized and neutralized.

What does being internationalized mean?

Their being open to the use of all nations on equal terms.

What would it mean to have them neutralized?

That no war should be permitted along their course.

Are they now prepared for war?

So strongly that the English and French made no progress in attacking them directly.

How are they prepared?

By great fortifications planned years ago by German military engineers and defended by German-made guns.

What of Alsace-Lorraine?

It must be given back to France.

How do both Lloyd George and Wilson speak of its seizure by Germany?

As "the great wrong done to France by Prussia in 1871."

What does President Wilson say of this wrong?

"It has unsettled the peace of the world for nearly fifty years."

What does Mr. Lloyd George say of it?

"This sore has poisoned the peace of Europe for half a century."

How strongly determined are the Allies on this demand?

Lloyd George says, "We mean to stand by France to the death."

What is demanded for Belgium?

That it be restored completely to independence and all the injury done to her repaired, so far as may be.

What of the occupied parts of France and Italy?

They also must be vacated and restored.

What of Serbia, Montenegro and Roumania?

They must likewise be cleared of alien armies and damages made good.

Are any indemnities to be demanded?

No; each nation will itself bear the cost of its war expenses.

Will money paid by Germany to make good damages done be an indemnity?

No; for it will not pay any part of the expenses of any nation for going to war.

For what, then, will England, France, Italy, the United States, etc., if victorious, still pay the enormous costs of the war?

For the benefits coming with the making of the world safe.

What is demanded for Italy?

"Union of Italians with those of their own race and tongue," "readjustment of Italy's frontiers along clearly recognizable lines of nationality."

What does this mean practically?

That the districts of Austria inhabited by Italians be given to Italy.

What is demanded for Poland?

A really independent nation made up of all Polish elements who desire to be included, its complete independence and security to be guaranteed by international covenant.

Has a Polish state already been established?

Yes; Germany has made a new kingdom of Poland; but we consider this nothing more than a German scheme to hold it as a dependency.

What is proposed for Roumania?

That those of Roumanian blood and speech be given justice.

What does this probably mean?

That those sections of Hungary (Transylvania) inhabited by Roumanians be joined to Roumania.

What is especially asked for Serbia?

Free and secure access to the sea, this country now having no seaport.

What of Germany's colonies?

An adjustment is demanded that considers the interests of the populations concerned.

Where did Germany have colonies?

In Africa, New Guinea, Samoa, etc.

Who now holds them?

English, Portuguese and Japanese forces.

What especially valuable possession did Japan take from Germany early in the war?

Kiauchau, a port and territory seized by Germany in China some years ago.

On what pretext had this city been seized by Germany in 1897?

As a retaliation for the killing of two German citizens, missionaries.

Would a similar crime committed by a mob in a strong country have been thus settled?

No; the real reason was that Germany wanted a port and China was too weak to resist.

When, in 1901, German troops helped put down the Boxer rebellion in China, what advice did they have?

The Kaiser himself told them so to treat the Chinese that for two hundred years no Chinaman would dare look askance at a German.

What policy do we recognize here?

That of frightfulness, afterward used in the present war.

Has Japan taken any great part in the war?

A quite small part only; whether because she has not desired to do so or because she has not been asked, we do not know.

How could she have helped in Europe?

By sending armies through Siberia or by sea; but the cost would have been enormous in either case.

Do the Allies demand anything for Russia?

The two speeches differ somewhat in this.

What was Lloyd George's attitude?

He recognized that Russia brought others into the war by stepping in to protect Serbia; that the present rulers were engaged in negotiating a separate peace without any reference to the nations she brought in; he warned them that such a peace would merely enslave Russia to Germany; he concluded that Russia could be saved only by her own people.

How does President Wilson regard the situation?

He hears the voice of the helpless Russian people; he demands the evacuation of all Russian territory and a chance for real freedom as a democratic nation; he urges other nations to consider Russia's needs.

What guaranties that this awful catastrophe shall not be repeated are demanded?

The reduction of national armaments to the lowest point consistent with domestic safety and the establishment of an international organization to settle international disputes.

What disadvantages of the present system of settling international disputes does Lloyd George refer to?

"The burden of war," "the crushing weight of modern armaments," "the evil of compulsory military service," "the vast waste of wealth

and effort," "blots on our civilization of which every thinking individual must be ashamed."

Finally, what is necessary to make any treaty of peace "worth the paper it is written on"?

The determination of every nation, "at whatever sacrifices, to honor the national signature"; that is, to keep its treaty promises.

What does Lloyd George say is necessary to give some promise of stability of any settlement made?

Government with the consent of the governed.

How far does President Wilson pledge the American people to go to enforce such terms as he has demanded?

He guarantees that we will devote our lives, our honor and everything that we possess.

Will we Americans, young and old, do this?

Every citizen in the schools and out of school must answer for himself.

Why should we sacrifice so much?

"Because we wish the right to prevail and desire a just and stable peace," with all the benefits to the world this will bring.

In all of these terms, stated by the heads of the British and American governments, is there any selfish advantage asked for America or England?

Nothing that is not to be of equal value to all other peoples of the earth.

Will our victory hurt Germany?

Much less, probably, than their own victory would in the end hurt the German people.

From what insanity will defeat free them?

From that of thinking themselves better than all other peoples.

Should we hate the German people for their injuries to us and the cruelties they have inflicted on others?

No; for hate always does more harm to the hater than to the one hated; but we should punish and cure them.

What does ex-President Taft say seems to be the only way to cure them?

By a surgical operation.

What does he mean by that?

That we must fight them, defeat them, teach them finally that might does not make right, not even Prussian might.

How did the United States change the organization of its army for this war?

From a volunteer organization to one made up by a selective draft.

What is a draft?

A drawing by impartial lot of certain men.

When is a draft made selective?

When those fairly drawn are accepted or rejected and assigned to the service they can do best, all according to their fitness.

What was the first step toward a draft?

A registration or listing of men.

Who were registered?

All men of from twenty-one to thirty-one years of age, nearly ten million of them, all of these being numbered in their registration districts.

What was the next step?

The drawing by lot to see what numbers should first be called.

What is the next step taken?

The determination of an exemption board as to which ones should be taken and which ones excused.

What kind of men are excused?

Those who are not sound in mind, body or health and those who are believed to be able to help more to win the war in some other work than that of a soldier.

What are some of the kinds of work that excuse a young man from army service?

For example, the making of ammunition or arms or machinery or food-producing work that cannot be done by others.

What else may excuse a young man?

The fact of having wife or children or parents or others who have no other sufficient means of support than his work.

Who, at present, are to be chosen first?

Healthy, unmarried men who have no dependents.

What are we furnishing beside men?

Money, more money than our government has ever spent in all of its history before.

For what first is the government spending money?

To build great camps for housing and training soldiers; for tents, arms, ammunition, trucks, wagons, horses, ships to replace those lost; and more for clothing, food, medical service, etc.

For what other purpose have we furnished money?

To lend by hundreds of millions to allied countries which have already spent many billions and so are poorer than we are.

What are they doing with this money?

Buying materials with which to continue the war as we are beginning to do.

Where are they buying these things?

Wherever they may be found,—a very large portion of them in this country.

Why do they not buy them at home?

Because they are very greatly worn by the war and are not able to produce them at home.

How may we be able to sell them all they need?

Only by raising and manufacturing a great deal more than we use ourselves.

What, then, is the first duty of every good citizen who does not go to war, no matter what his age?

To do his work faithfully and try to find some way in which he may help to produce more.

How can pupils in school do most?

By being better students than ever before, and learning faster and learning more.

How will being better students help to win the war?

The war is taking a great many trained young men; more will be needed; pupils now in school must grow up trained to take their places.

How else may school children help the country?

By helping more with the work at home and looking for chances to help elsewhere.

In what particular ways?

By employing hours, days or months outside of school in raising gardens or helping to farm or to make something that can be used, doing any work that needs to be done.

What, especially, can school children do to produce food?

By finding each year a bit of good ground, planning, learning how to plant, getting ready to start at the right time in the spring.

How can we learn what, when and how to plant and how to cultivate?

By getting garden seed catalogues or books on gardening from dealers, libraries, etc., talking with parents, gardeners, farmers, etc.

After helping all we can to produce, how can we help further to increase the amount we can let our allies have?

Only by using no more than we really need and letting nothing go to waste.

What else will help?

To select for our own use, as far as we can, things that can not be sent to war easily.

Why does it help to eat corn bread, rabbits, poultry, etc., rather than wheat bread, beef and pork?

Wheat, beef and pork can be shipped to Europe without spoiling and can be used there; the other foods can not be shipped and used so well.

Why should we save coal?

So that our factories making war supplies and our trains and ships carrying supplies and men may have enough to burn.

Is there not enough coal in the earth?

Yes; perhaps enough to last for five hundred years or more.

Can it not be dug fast enough?

The miners' officers say that it would be easy to dig all we could use.

Why, then, is it so hard to get?

Because we have not enough railroad engines and cars to haul it.

What, then, should we do to help?

Every one who has anything to do with loading or unloading a car should do it as quickly as possible so that it may go on to haul more.

What else?

To use coal mined as near us as possible so that it requires less time of the cars for hauling; and so, of other things we use, get those produced nearest home.

What did the United States government do to help quick shipments, at the end of December, 1917?

It took charge of all the railroads in the country.

How does this help?

Cars are sent by the shortest ways instead of being sent farther to keep them on one company's line; rules can be made better for the shipment first of the things most needed; two trains will not be run on parallel roads when one can do all the business just as well; great expenses of advertising to get business for certain roads can be saved, etc.

Was it fair to the people who own the railroads to take them?

Yes; the government has agreed to pay the people who own the roads as much as they have been getting per year during the past three years; also to return the property after the war in as good condition as received.

What other things than those mentioned should we use sparingly, in order to have enough?

Sugar and fats, such as lard and butter.

What is the Boys' Working Reserve?

An organization promoted by the U. S. government for boys from sixteen to twenty-one years of age designed to help them find places where their work is needed.

How is this done?

By registering all boys with information as to the kind of work they can do.

How are the records kept?

By cards indexed so that they can be found quickly.

How are these used?

When work of certain kinds is needed, those in charge of the records are asked where to find the boys to do this work.

What else has been done by the government to help furnish enough food for all?

A food commission has been appointed to control all food production and use.

What does this commission have power to do?

To regulate all trade in foods, to prevent hoarding, to require reports, to fix prices above which foods may not be sold, to limit the amount that people may buy or eat, if it seems necessary to do so.

What has been done to secure enough coal for use where it is needed?

A United States fuel commission has been appointed to control fuel in the country.

What has this commission done?

First, it set prices for different kinds of coal in different parts of the country. Then, January 17, 1918, factories, etc., all over the country were ordered not to use fuel for five days and these and ordinary business establishments, offices, etc., not to use fuel on ten Mondays.

Why?

To get enough to furnish ships, engines, etc., to forward goods, to supply houses, schools, etc.

What is the Red Cross Society?

An organization formed to work through the world especially to bring relief and comforts to those suffering or in danger from war or other calamities.

What is this organization doing for the present war needs?

It is preparing clothing by sewing and knitting, making surgical dressings and providing many other supplies for our soldiers and others affected by the war.

Who, especially, are doing this work?

Women and girls, with materials provided by donations and membership fees.

Suppose these workers do not earn as much as ordinary wages; is this a waste?

No; it is still a gain to the country and helps to win the war, if done in time that would otherwise not have been employed to produce something else still more valuable.

How has the government provided for raising the money to run the war?

By increasing taxation and by selling bonds.

What two kinds of taxation does the government use?

Direct and indirect taxation.

What direct tax is levied by the U. S. government?

An income tax.

How is this arranged?

For no tax to be paid by those who have only a little, a small tax by single men getting more than $1000 or a family having more than $2000 income a year and more from those who have more.

How much is taken from those who have very large incomes?

Nearly one-half from those who have $1,000,000 per year, more than one-half from those who have $2,000,000, about three-fifths from those who have $3,000,000 and so on.

What indirect taxes are common?

Increased letter postage, war taxes added to the cost of railway fares, theatre tickets, etc.

What are government bonds?

Promises of the government to pay the holder, after a number of years, the money borrowed and to pay interest in the mean time.

How much has the government borrowed already by selling bonds?

About $7,000,000,000, and $3,000,000,000 more this month.

Why are these called "Liberty Bonds"?

Because this war is being fought to keep us and other nations from losing our liberty.

How may we lose our liberty, if Germany wins?

If Germany should win, we should all have to work for her.

In what way?

We should have to pay great sums of money, as France once did, as a war indemnity to pay for Germany's expense in defeating us.

How else would we be slaves, if Germany won decisively?

We should have to agree to trade regulations for Germany's benefit or keep up a great army as France has had to keep one.

What is the smallest Liberty Bond?

One for fifty dollars.

What plan is now offered for people who can not spare fifty dollars?

The purchasing of War Savings stamps and certificates, twenty-five cents or more, at a time.

Do pupils know how to do this?

Yes; for each has had a circular explaining it.

What else were all asked to do with this circular?

To take it home to parents.

Why is this savings plan a double benefit?

It helps the country and helps each person who buys to get the habit of saving.

Do we give away money when we buy Liberty Bonds or War Certificates?

No; this is an investment; they are worth the money paid and pay the holder interest.

In what ways do we really give away money to help win the war?
We once sent Christmas presents to all war orphans; we give for saving starving children in Armenia, Belgium or elsewhere; we give to the Red Cross society; we give to the Young Men's Christian Association, to the Anti-Tuberculosis society, for other presents to soldiers, etc.

Which is better, saving or giving?
We become rich in money by saving; but we become rich in soul by giving wisely to good causes.

What is the war service of the Y. M. C. A.?
Giving the men in camps something like a home, with entertainment and friendly welcome, as well as religious influence, to keep the boys in a healthy state of mind and away from evil influences.

In what way do we help in the work against tuberculosis?
Both by direct gifts or membership fees and by buying and using at the holiday season Christmas seals.

Why is this work especially needed at this time?
Because it has been found that the exposure to the weather incident to war has much increased the danger of this disease.

What must each good American do to help win this war?
The particular thing he is able to do.

Should we learn and sing patriotic songs?
Yes; but it helps still more to buy Christmas seals.

Should we be careful to uncover when the flag passes?
We certainly should; but it is more important to help the Y. M. C. A.

Should we put a Red Cross emblem in the window?
We should; but the important part is giving and working for the Red Cross.

Should we display service flags where we may?
Yes; but it is more important to render service by producing food.

Should we feel sorry for the starving people of the world?
Yes; but the way to show it is by relieving them and being careful not to waste food.

Is it a good thing to wear a flag on the breast?
Yes, it is a reminder of our love of country; but it does still more good to invest our savings in War Savings certificates and Liberty bonds.

Should we applaud patriotic speeches?
Yes; but we prove our patriotism better by paying our taxes without grumbling.

Is it good to place a flag in the window?
Yes; but we serve the country more by saving coal.

Should we put flags in school-rooms and on top of the house?
Yes, it is an excellent part of education to honor the flag thus; but it is more patriotic to do the school work well that we may be the better prepared to do the work of citizens.

Should we read and study the history of this country and of the present war?

Certainly; but it is much more important to put into practice what we learn and help make United States history by all these kinds of service.

When doing all these things we may to help win the war, what should we think of?

Of how much less a service we are rendering in giving our time, our work, our money, than that of the boys who are offering their lives on the field of battle.

After the war, what?

After the victory we must win, in times of peace there will be need of all our best training, thought and work to build up again and advance our beloved country.

MISCELLANEOUS ADDITIONS TO APRIL 6, 1918

Who criticised the war department late in January?

Senator Chamberlain, chairman of the Senate committee on military affairs.

What was President Wilson's attitude?

He replied severely condemning this criticism as unjust and praising highly the work of the department.

What did Senator Chamberlain's committee propose?

A "war cabinet" of three men to be given power to control all departments in war preparations.

Whose constitutional powers would this take away?

Those of the President and of all his cabinet officers.

What reply to criticism did Secretary Baker make?

He denied lack of preparation, showed that great results have been accomplished, said we had 200,000 men in France Jan. 1, would have 500,000 early in the year, etc.

Did Commissioner Garfield's order closing business establishments to save fuel please Congress?

It was severely criticised by Congress; but it seemed necessary for a time, though it was afterward discontinued when mild weather came.

Why should certain officers have power to give orders that even Congress does not approve at the time?

We believe, just as the ancient Romans did, that in times of war emergency the best results can be obtained by creating dictators.

What special service beside that of soldiers has been called for in this country?

All are expected to work and save; doctors examined drafted men; lawyers helped them make out questionnaires; teachers are helping exemption boards to index all these records; mechanics have been called to work in shipyards, munition factories, airplane factories, etc.

What happened to Russia?

The Bolshevik government first decided to quit the war without making a treaty of peace but was afterward forced to agree to all that Germany asked,—loss of great provinces, release of prisoners, etc., etc.

Who are the Bolsheviki?

Leaders who claim to represent the common people and demand that all power and property be put in the hands of the peasants, workmen, etc. The name is said to mean, "those who want more;" but they are constantly getting less.

How is Russia now divided?

The Bolsheviki control a north-central portion; a new republic called the Ukraine occupies the southwest and has made peace with Austria and Germany; Finland is striving to maintain an independent republic; Poland, Lithuania and Courland are under German control; Japan will probably seize eastern Siberia; Cossacks and Tartars are rebellious, etc.

What is the condition of Roumania?

After long refusing to accept peace, this country has been forced to do so through exhaustion.

What of Italy?

The lines along the Piave hold firm.

When did the promised German attack on the west front come?

In the latter part of March.

What has the result been?

The Germans have advanced fifteen miles on a front of thirty miles and, April 6, the battle is not ended.

What has the cost to Germany been?

Her losses have been estimated at 500,000 men.

Will Germany get large supplies from Russia?

Yes; but probably much less than the German people hope, both because of scarcity in Russia and difficulty of transportation.

What else will Germany get from Russia?

Returned prisoners, probably in poor condition, and possibly Bolshevik doctrines which may cause dissatisfaction among the unfortunate common people of Germany.

What loss came to us Feb. 6?

The sinking west of Ireland of the Tuscania, a transport loaded with American troops of whom one hundred or more were lost.

How did this sinking differ from that of the Lusitania?

That of the Tuscania was an act of war; that of the Lusitania was murder of citizens of a nation with which Germany was at peace.

What has been the most surprising news of the last few weeks?

The bombardment of Paris by a German gun or guns which must be located at a distance of seventy-four miles.

NOTE.—Similar additions should be made from current news reports as necessary to keep the history of the war up to date.